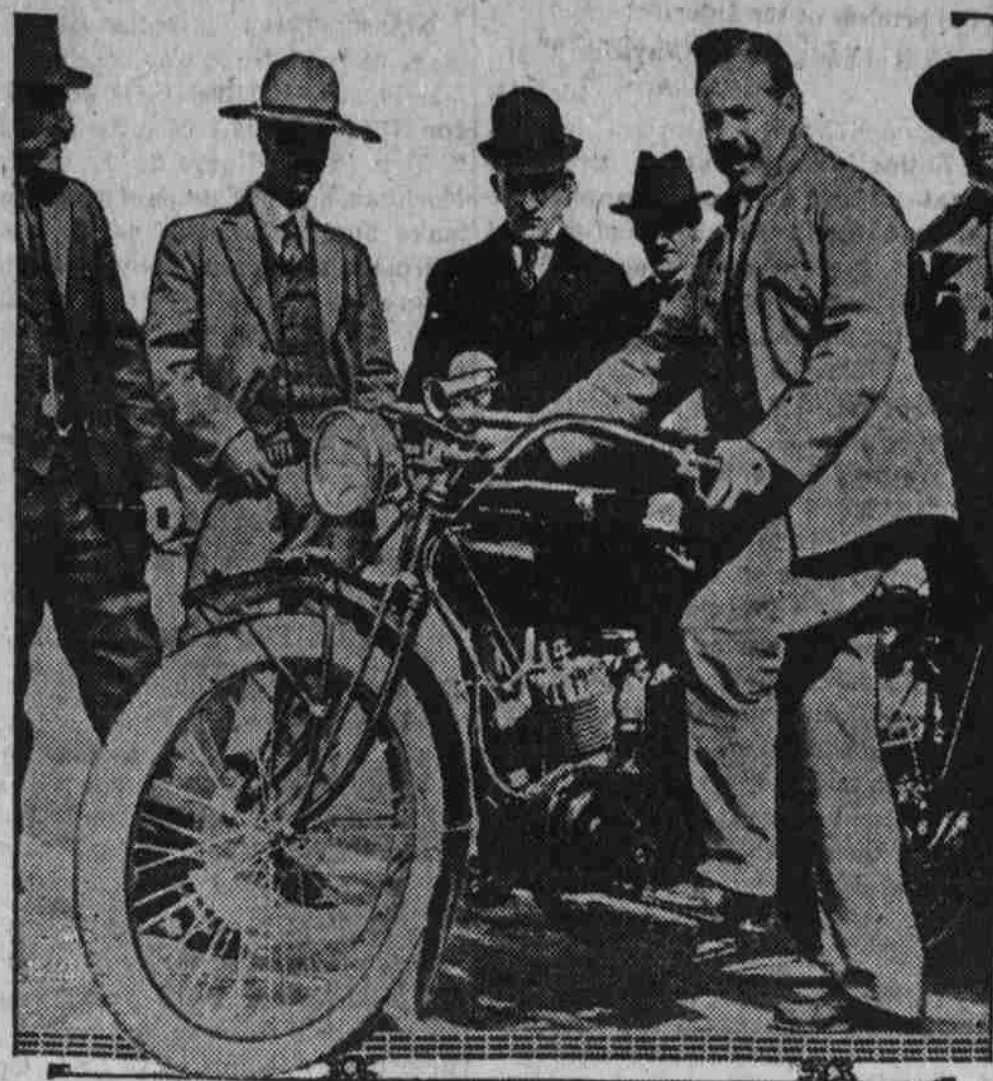


GENERAL VILLA AND HIS GASOLINE CHARGER



General Villa, commander of the constitutionalist army in northern Mexico, has abandoned the horse for the motorcycle. He is here seen mounting his rather unromantic charger, which he rode during the operations against Torreon.

RISE AND FALL OF
ROYAL FAMILIES
OF CHIHUAHUA

Combination of Whose Members
Caused Mexican Revolt.

TERRAZAS AND CREEL LEAD

Former Began With Small Store, Entered Politics and Accumulated Land Until He Was Worth \$100,000,000—Latter Was a Financier.

New York.—The history of the "royal family" of Chihuahua reveals conditions that made a revolution necessary and at the same time furnished an almost melodramatic history of the rise of a popular idol and his fall in the estimation of his one time worshipers until he is now execrated as a villain. Chihuahua royalty consists of the Terrazas and Creel families, their connections and descendants. Owing to intermarriages these are practically the same in both families, but as the legitimate descendants of Luis Terrazas, founder of the dynasty, number 130 royalty is not rare. Chihuahua is the largest and wealthiest of the Mexican states, and the conditions here brought about by the royal family have their counterpart in the rest of the republic.

"Old Don Luis," as he is called, was born in the city of Chihuahua in 1829, became possessed of a fortune estimated at \$100,000,000 and is now in exile, while his son Luis is a prisoner in his own house.

Don Luis held a few acres less than nine millions in this state, or a territory one-third as large as New York state; cattle, horses and sheep in numbers that not even his administrator knew with accuracy, but which can only be numbered satisfactorily by the hundred thousand; banks, mines, buildings and what not.

At the death of his father Luis inherited 5,000 pesos and went into busi-

ness in a small way near the public market place. The fine residence of a son, Juan Terrazas, now occupies the site of the store. With a partner, Amado Porvas, he continued in business through the '50s. Much of the success of the store, which at first was of the type called tendajon or "Cheap John," was because of the help and shrewdness of Porvas. Porvas when his former partner became great was made administrator of his affairs.

In the late '50s Terrazas went into politics and in it found his real occupation. He is said to have resembled the late Mark Hanna in his appearance and manner. He soon became jefe politico, then governor, and unflattering stories are told of his manipulation of the mint, for Chihuahua then coined money. And he then began getting together the vast estate of which he was possessed.

In 1866 he was the grand seigneur of the district and on March 25 with his levies drove out the sympathizers of Maximilian. This notable victory enabled President Juarez to make Chihuahua his capital and return from what almost amounted to exile on the northern frontier. He was so delighted that he immediately created Terrazas general. Among other notables who served under Terrazas in this battle was Felix Diaz.

This event marks the highest point that Terrazas reached, not in wealth indeed, but in the estimation of his people. Universally popular, fairly worshiped by the people, he was one of the great men of the country, and oddly enough, was a leader of that popular party of which the Constitutional party which has exiled him is the descendant. After this period in 1880 commenced his association with his nephew and son-in-law, Enrique Creel, half Mexican and half gringo, who in the popular estimation is the blacker villain of the two.

Ruben Creel, father of Henry C. Creel, or as he is better known, Enrique C., was American consul here and remained in the country. He and Don Luis married sisters, Pas Cullity and Caroline Cullity, daughters of a family prominent in this locality and now extremely wealthy. Creel's marriage took place in 1852. The connection between the two families was further strengthened when the younger Creel married one of Terrazas' daughters.

In 1884, after the stormy term of Gen. Manuel Gomez as president of the

republic, Diaz was elected constitutionally for the second time, and immediately the centralization of power and the long period of material development of Mexico began. As under the Diaz regime governors of states were practically autocrats in their country. As long as they did not displease the president it was easy for the Terrazas-Creel combination to take advantage of the growth of the country.

They succeeded each other as governor, and while Terrazas' ambition in politics seems to have stopped there Creel became minister to Washington and, it was said, desired to be Diaz's successor. But whatever were his political ambitions, they interfered not at all with the process of building up a great fortune. He is reported to have been far from rich when he married the daughter of Terrazas and what his wealth amounts to now is a matter of conjecture merely.

Chihuahua has never been properly surveyed unless the German engineers working for Terrazas surveyed it in its entirety. In fact there are still large areas where it is highly probable that no man with the possible exception of some Indian band has been since the Spanish conquest. This fact, together with the law that there must be definite titles to land, facilitated one means of getting land.

In some cases haciendas were bought and the contiguous lands claimed under the title deed. The possessors of these lands had small chance to prove their claims in court against the accurate surveys of the members of the royal family. Or an even simpler process was to fence in lands and lay claim to them. Here again the able lawyers and actual survey were convincing in court even had the judiciary been uninfluenced, and whatever the facts of the matter were, the people believe so strongly that the courts were not impartial that many of the legal profession have thought it safer to leave the country for the present.

There are also many stories of threats and violence used to remove the possessors from desirable pieces of land, but these are impossible to substantiate satisfactorily at present.

At one time a law, perfectly reasonable on its face, was passed that all titles to land must be registered publicly within a definite time. Land to which the title was not registered became available for public entry. As was to be expected, many of the peon proprietors neglected to do this or never heard of the necessity, and those in authority were in the best position to take advantage of their omissions.

The real downfall of Luis Terrazas and his family came in the latter part of 1913, when the present revolution began to gain strength. Gen. Pancho Villa is the worst foe of royalty in Chihuahua. When the present rebels occupied Chihuahua they seized the Terrazas and their properties and Villa announced that he would restore the land to the peons. Gen. Luis Terrazas fled to El Paso with other prominent citizens of Chihuahua.

Villa seized Luis Terrazas, Jr., and held him prisoner in Chihuahua, demanding \$500,000 ransom. He threatened to kill the son of the old general if the money wasn't paid.

With his estate confiscated, Gen. Luis Terrazas didn't have money enough to meet Villa's demand. Even with the aid of friends he found it impossible to scrape together enough of his former \$100,000,000 to free his son.

He appealed to the United States state department and Secretary Bryan took a hand. He forced Villa to spare Luis Terrazas, Jr., and Bryan's appeal to Carranza got the prisoner his freedom. But "freedom" only means that he can stay in Chihuahua under guard.

Villa has killed many of the Terrazas family agents and relatives. General Terrazas' lawyer was shot to death after he paid \$15,000 for his freedom. Gen. Luis Terrazas, now more than four-score, announced recently that he would start a ranch in Texas and try to regain his lost fortune.

OMELETS IN SEASON

ESPECIALLY APPROPRIATE JUST
NOW WITH VEGETABLES.

Finely Chopped Spinach is One of the
Special Favorites—For Those
Fond of Chives—Made With
Smoked Fish.

A vegetable omelet especially suited to the season is spread with finely chopped spinach, highly seasoned with paprika, salt and pepper, moistened with butter. To many tastes this is to be preferred to the spinach puree, which results from pressing the boiled spinach through a sieve. This particular omelet was garnished with two mounds of the finely chopped spinach, each one set on a round of fresh tomato which had been sauteed in a little butter. The combination of colors as well as the flavors seemed a little out of the ordinary.

For the lover of chives comes an omelet in which finely chopped chives are sprinkled generously through the egg mixture before cooking. There is no filling in this form of omelet, but with it is served a spoonful of rich cream sauce, yellow with the yolk of an egg and with chopped chives sprinkled in two crossing lines over its surface, forming a pretty garnish to the dish.

Sorrel, that special delight of the French, is also an excellent addition to the omelet. It is generally used in the form of a puree for the filling of the omelet and also as a garnish around it. This is a piquant bit of flavoring not sufficiently used in this country but easily found at any green grocer's, especially in a foreign quarter of the city.

A plain omelet mixture into which is beaten finely chopped parsley, chives and sorrel results in a savory dish, which because of its green tone is appropriately garnished with overlapping rings of green peppers which have been either parboiled or sauteed. This makes an attractive dish for luncheon or supper, and if something more elaborate is desired a spoonful of thick cream sauce may be placed within each alternating ring of green pepper.

The combination of smoked or salted fish is another surprise in the way of a new omelet. Smoked salmon is particularly appetizing to use in this way and is being served in flakes beaten through the entire omelet or mixed with cream sauce into a smooth paste and used as a filling and garnish. Flakes of salt codfish, browned in a little butter and scattered over the surface of the omelet just before folding, also give an unusual flavor, relished by the somewhat critical spring appetite.

Rag-c-Muffins.

Three cupfuls flour, four level teaspoonfuls baking powder, two tablespoonfuls sugar, about three-fourths cupful of milk, one-half teaspoonful cinnamon, one-half cupful currants or chopped raisins, two tablespoonfuls butter. Mix as for biscuits. Roll out to one-fourth inch thickness in a long sheet, brush with butter and sprinkle with fruit, sugar and cinnamon. Roll like a jelly roll. Cut off pieces three-fourths inch in thickness. Bake in buttered tin in hot oven and about fifteen or eighteen minutes.

Potatoes in Southern Style.

Six large sweet potatoes, three tablespoonfuls of butter, four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Cook the potatoes in their skins until tender, remembering that sweet potatoes must be cooked slowly. Cut them in rather thick slices and lay them in a greased baking dish, sprinkling with the sugar and adding the butter between the layers. Bake half an hour in a moderate oven and serve in the same dish in which they were baked.